BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
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The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1863. NO. 259.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWENTY LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Official Report of the Pennsylvania Campaign.

RICHMOND, Oct. 1.—General Lee's official report of the Pennsylvania campaign indicates that his purpose was to advance upon Harrisburg, but on the night of the 29th of June he ascertained that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac and that the head of the column had reached South Mountain. As communications with the Potomac was thus menaced it was resolved to prevent the further progress of the enemy in that direction by concentrating our army on the East side of the mountains at Gettysburg.

The Federal army interposed between Stuart's command and our main body, preventing communication with him until his arrival at Carlisle, and the march towards Gettysburg was conducted more slowly than would have been had the movements of the Federal army been known. After referring to the first day's fight the report says it had not been intended to fight a general battle at such a distance from our base, unless attacked by the enemy, but finding ourselves unexpectedly confronted by the Federal army, it became a matter of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains with our large trains. At the same time the country was unfavorable for collecting supplies, while in presence of the enemy's main body, as he was enabled to restrain our foraging parties by occupying the passes in the mountains. A battle thus became in a measure unavoidable, and encouraged by the successful issue of the engagment of the first day and in view of the valuable results that would ensue from a defeat of Meade's army, it was thought advisable to renew the attack.

The report then gives a general description of the battles of the second and third of July and commends the heroic valor of the troops and explains the causes of the withdrawal of our army from Gettysburg, &c. It has been furnished the Richmond press for publication.

From Bragg's Army.

ATLANTA, Sept. 30.—Trains from Chickamauga Station have arrived, bringing wounded. Those who can bear removal have been brought from the field, and about twenty-five hundred remain in the field hospitals, too severely wounded to bear transportation. A staff officer, who left the lines yesterday afternoon, reports that Rosecrans sent in a flag of truce, and after a considerable correspondence Bragg consented to exchange wounded prisoners. They have about six hundred Confederates; we, five thousand Yankees. We exchange conditionally.

No change in the condition of affairs in front of Chattanooga. Rosecrans receives supplies by wagon trains from Stevenson. A report reached Dalton yesterday that Samuel Jones had occupied Knoxville and that Burnside had retreated towards Cumberland Gap. The report is credited in official circles.

Major Rice Graves, General Breckinridge's chief of artillery, died on Sunday of wounds received at Chickamauga.

From the Rappahannock—Meade's Movements, &c.

RICHMOND, Oct. 1.—There is scarcely a doubt but Meade has sent heavy reinforcements to Rosecrans and will concentrate the remainder of his army near Culpeper, at which point the Yankees are throwing up additional works, and also building large hospitals and houses for quartermaster and commissary stores, with the apparent design of making that place the future base of operations.

The Yankee cavalry have again occupied Madison Court House in force. It is supposed they contemplate a raid in the rear of Lee's army to destroy rail roads. The force at Germanna Ford yesterday was doubtless a feint to divert attention from the movements on Madison and keep up the appearance of a purpose to attempt to cross the river at the lower Fords. Every indication leads to the belief that Meade will not bring on a general engagement as he threatened to do a week or two ago.

From Gordonsville.

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 1.—Nine Federal prisoners were sent through to Richmond, to-day, captured at Manassas plains.

Mosby's troopers are busy in the enemy's rear. A Yankee conscript deserter came through yesterday, and reports many conscripts coming to Meade, and that they have a guarded front and rear, and all around to prevent their escape.

From Charleston—Heavy Firing Going on,

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1.—The enemy was firing two hundred pounder Parrotts all day yesterday, at intervals of 15 minutes, alternately at Sumter, Fort Johnson and Battery Simpkins. Fort Moultrie and Battery Simpkins were replying vigorously. No casualties or damage of consequence on our side. Very heavy firing is going on between the hostile batteries this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1.—It has been heavier firing during to-day than for several weeks past. The enemy has been steadily pounding at the ruins of Sumter from his old batteries, on Morris Island, beyond Wagner. The enemy's fire was chiefly at Sumter but also sheiled Fort Johnson. Our batteries and Fort Moultrie replied with brisk and steady fire. All quiet to-night.

From South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, Sept 30.—The Legislature adjourned to-day, having passed the following: An act to prevent desertion from service; to privilege volunteer companies of mounted infantry; to provide for the election of members of Congress; to amend an act to supply negro labor for public defence, &c.

TREATMENT OF OUR PRISONERS.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"We have conversed with two prisoners by the last flag of truce boat, one of whom—Alex. Wiel, of the 2d La.—was from David's Island, N. Y., and the other—Thos. J. Grant, of the 13th Ala.,—from Harrisburg and Baltimore. David's Island is a place of about 90 acres, eighteen miles from New York, and the wounded prisoner is fortunate who gets there. Some of our wounded were carried there from Gettysburg. Upon their arrival all of their clothes and blankets were burnt, and new and comfortable clothing furnished them. Mr. Weil says the clothing was of the most comfortable character, though the coats, which are U. S. regular coats, have the tails all cut off before they are given to the prisoners. The men put them on, and thus, according to the jokers among them, became members of the "bob-tail battalion."—The food is excellent, and many delicacies are provided by the kindness of some ladies from New York, who have established three kitchens, independent of the hospital cooking apparatus. These ladies are very kind to the sick, and furnish them almost any sort of food they ask for. The 20th Indiana regiment was recently on guard there, and proved the members to be an unmitigated set of brutes. They were succeeded by the 1st Massachusetts, who were entirely different, and very kind in their treatment of the men whom they are guarding. When our wounded officers were sent from there to Johnson's Island, they were each given a $5 greenback. The quartermaster of the post is Mr. John H. Bosher, formerly of Richmond. Another place where the Confederate wounded are well treated is at Harrisburg, Pa. Our informant, Mr. Grant, who was wounded at Gettysburg, says the treatment there was most humane, and that the ladies did everything in their power for the wounded. The accounts of these two gentlemen are cheerful rays in the dark history of Yankee hospitals generally, and David's Island is as different from Fort Delaware as day is from night.

MORGAN'S MEN IN THE LATE FIGHT.—A correspondent of the *Enquirer*, writing from the front, near Chattanooga, says:

Permit me to furnish your readers with a few items from the battlefield once occupied by the Federals, but now in possession of Gen. Bragg. Presuming your regular correspondent will furnish you detailed accounts of the grand and terrible fighting of the main army, I shall only relate what came under my direct observation. The scattered command of Gen. Morgan was enabled to furnish 600 effective men for the fight. They commenced skirmishing early Saturday morning—200 under Lt. Col. Martin, the remainder scattered in Gen. Forrest's corps. Col. Martin encountered four Yankee regiments drawn up in a line of battle in a cornfield, about a mile from a small stream. Deploying his men and advancing in fine style, he drove the enemy four miles, peppering them heavily, and suffering slightly. The men were so dextrously handled, and conducted themselves so gallantly, that they received the encomiums of Hood, Longstreet, and every General in the army who witnessed their gallantry. The men never fought better, and the cruel treatment General Morgan is receiving, has made daring heroes out of every man in the command. The impetuosity of their charges, and their unerring aim, told with deadly effect upon the Yankee foe. The men have fought incessantly since Saturday morning, and are now moving rapidly upon the foe. "Morgan!" was the battle-cry, and many a wounded wretch heard the name, harsh to them, as they lay stretched in dying agony. May he soon be out of his vile prison to inspire his men to still greater deeds of daring. Our army is in fine spirits, and, so far, success has attended Gen. Bragg's every move. A courier just in, reports the enemy crossing the Tennessee river. If true, you will hear from me again very soon. Till then, adieu.

ORDER FROM GEN. LEE ON THE CHICKAMAUGA VICTORY.—Gen. Lee has just issued the following congratulatory order to the Army of Northern Virginia, announcing the victory at Chickamauga by Gen. Bragg:

HEADQ'S ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
Sept. 24, 1863.

General Order No. 89.—The Commanding General announces to the army, with profound gratitude to Almighty God, the victory achieved at Chickamauga by the army of Gen. Braxton Bragg.

After a fierce and sanguinary conflict of two days, the Federal forces under Gen. Rosecrans were driven, with heavy loss, from their strong positions, and leaving their dead and wounded on the field, retreated, under cover of night, on Chattanooga, pursued by our cavalry.

Rendering to the Great Giver of victory, as is most justly due, our praise and thanksgiving for this signal manifestation of his favor, let us extend to the army that has so nobly upheld the honor of our country the tribute of our admiration for its valor and sympathy for its suffering and loss.

Invoking the continued assistance of Heaven upon our efforts, let us resolve to emulate the heroic example of our brethren in the South, until the enemy shall be expelled from our borders, and peace and independence be secured to our country. R. E. LEE, General.

(From Yesterday's Edition.)

The following telegrams were received too late Wednesday night for our Western mail, and hence we reproduce them in this issue:

From Richmond—Various Rumors, &c.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.—Deserters from Mead's army report that two corps have been sent to reinforce Rosecrans. Similar information has been received from a more reliable source.

Deserters also say Meade's army are fortifying at Culpeper Court House and will fall back there. Reported that two prominent citizens of Culpeper county have gone to Washington to have an interview with Lincoln on the condition of the country.

Later from the North—The Defeat of Rosecrans, &c.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.—Correspondent of the New York *Times*, at Washington, states that Rosecrans, in official dispatches, charges the loss of the late battle to McCook's disobedience of orders in failing to occupy an important position assigned him.

Telegrams from Cincinnati, 25th, says the army was saved from destruction by the stubborn defense of Thomas' corps, on Sunday. Our loss has been most severe and will scarcely fall short of 1,700 killed and 8,000 wounded. Loss in artillery will not fall short of fifty pieces.

Quartermaster Gen. Meige's arrived at Rosecrans' Headquarters on Sunday and examined his position and declares he cannot be taken short of a regular siege, which Bragg does not seem to be attempting. Dispatch from Louisville states that Burnside was still at Knoxville on Friday. There appears to be no prospect at present of an engagement between the army of the Potomac and Lee's forces, although the event was momentarily looked for a few day's since.

A Memphis letter, dated 22nd, says a formidable expedition against Mobile is being inaugurated and the feint against Texas did not interfere with it. The same letter says Stoneman's corps is on the way to Rosecrans.

The *Fox*, *Alabama* and *Montgomery* were recently captured by Federal cruisers in the vicinity of Ship Island. Col. Trusten Polk, formerly a Senator from Missouri, with his wife and daughter were captured at Bolivar Landing, Ark.

Hooker left Washington on Monday to enter active service. Destination not stated. It is stated that the resignation of Burnside has been accepted. Tobacco in the Louisville market has advanced from three to four per hundred in consequence of the damage to the crop by frost. Gold at New York Monday, 139¼.

The London *Post*, Government organ, of the 14th, says it is probable that the bonafide character of the original order for these vessels will be established to the satisfaction of the Government. No evidence to show they were built or destined for the Confederate States. As the case stands at present there is every likelihood the Government will abandon all intention of interfering with them.

London *Times*, same date, says: "We have authority for stating that the two Ironclad vessels now building at Liverpool will not be allowed to leave that port pending further inquires and until fresh instructions are given." M. De. Montholon, who was recalled to France expressly to be consulted on mediation question has expressed himself to the Emperor as follows:

"If you will not recognize the Southern States you may renounce the idea of founding the throne in Mexico."—The Confederate loan closed at 25 discount. Erie Rail Road shares declined five per cent.; Illinois Central five and a half; United States sixes one. No quotations in cotton and breadstuffs.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufacturd from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 3.

I. The Commanding Officers of Battalions of Home Guards are charged with the apprehension of deserters and recusant conscripts in their respective counties. For this purpose they will call out for local and temporary service, such portions of their Battalions as they may deem necessary. The Deserters and Conscripts will be taken to the nearest Conscript Camp.

The Commanding Officers of North Carolina Militia will continue to comply with General Order, No. 5, dated May 9, 1863, until the Home Guards are fully organized in their respective Counties.

II. Boards for Examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, because of physical disability, will immediately visit all the Counties in which the "Home Guards" have been or may hereafter be organized.

The following classes of persons will be examined:

1st, All who have been exempted previous to the 15th of July, 1863.

2d, All who have been examined subsequent to the 1st September, 1863.

3d, All who may be presented by the Surgeon, or commander of the Regiment, or Battalion of Home Guards, to which the individual belongs.

The decisions of the Boards will be final, except that appeals may be taken to the Surgeon General, with the consent of the Examining Board.

After a visit has been made to a County by an examining Board, the commander of its Home Guards will not recognize the validity of exemptions issued from this office previous to the 15th of July, or subsequent to 1st September, 1863, unless approved by the Board.

Due notice will be given by the senior member of the Board to the Commander of the Battalion of an intended visit, in order that those having certificates, or desirous of being examined, may have an opportunity of appearing before the Board.

By order of Governor VANCE,
R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Selpt. 12th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 10.

I. SURGEON E. A. CRUDUP AND HENRY JOYNER are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of the Home Guards for the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Franklin, Nash, Pitt, Wake, Warren, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Northampton, Bertie and Johnston.

II. Surgeons Eugene Grissom and Richard B. Haywood are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of Home Guards of the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Halifax, Edgecombe, Wayne, Wilson, Duplin, New Hanover, Sampson, Lenoir and Greene.

III. After the Examining Board have visited the several counties above named, and completed their labors, they will report in person to the Surgeon General for further orders.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 27, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 1, COMPOSED of the following named Medical Officers,
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,

will meet at the town of Warrenton, in Warren county, on Monday, the 5th of October; at Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 7th; at Windsor, in Bertie county, on Friday, the 9th; at Tarboro, in Edgecombe county, on Monday, the 12th; at Nashville, in Nash county, on Wednesday, the 14th; at Louisburg, in Franklin county, on Saturday, the 17th; at Summerville, in Harnett county, on Wednesday, the 21st; at Fayetteville, in Cumberland county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th; at Lumberton, in Robeson county, on Monday, the 26th, and at Raleigh, in Wake county, on Thursday, the 29th of October, for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Sept 26-t26o Surgeon General.

Office of Grand Master of the
GRAND LODGE OF N. C.
Sept. 27th, 1863.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE sale of the property known as St. John's College, Oxford, advertised to take place on Thursday next is postponed for the present.

E. F. WATSON, Grand Master,
Oct 1-2t C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, Treas.

LOST.

ON THE STREET IN RALEIGH A WHITE PEARL Cross, tipped at the ends with gold. A reward of 5 dollars will be paid to the finder delivered at this Office.
Oct 1-2t

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AT THE PRESENT TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lenoir county as Administrator on the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, deceased, late of Newbern, all creditors of the estate are invited to present claims for payment and all persons owing the estate to make payment to me at Graham, Alamace county, N. C.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL,
Sept 28-1m Administrator, Graham, N. C.

TO THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DECEASED.

THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DEceased, are hereby notified that as Executor to the will of deceased, I am ready to pay over the amount bequeathed to each, and they are hereby notified to come forward and receive it, the two years allowed by law for settling up the estate having expired.

WILLIAMSON PAGE,
Executor to the will of Elizabeth Blake, dec'd.
Sept 21-1m*

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

MRS. S. A. REID'S OINTMENT FOR THE CURE of this terrible disease has relieved hundreds since its virtues have been made known to the public. Orders may be sent to Raleigh or to Kittrell's Post Office, N. C. Price per box, $5. Address

MRS. S. A. REID,
Sept 30-tf Raleigh, or Kittrell's, N. C.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1863.

IN ORDER TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING AND to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby give notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received. Such value will be inserted in the Company's receipt and establish the liability of the Company for the amount, the act of God and the public enemy only excepted.

Sept 26-4w A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle. Those having claims will please present them for payment.

GEO. BISHOP,
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

FOR HIRE.

A YOUNG CARPENTER FOR THE BALANCE OF the year. Apply to J. A. EVANS,
Sept 29-4t Goldsboro', N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF A TWO STORY HOUSE, GOOD Kitchen and other necessary out-houses, large Garden, spacious Oak Grove and large Field, the whole covering about five acres well cultivated ground—a fine location. The house is nearly new and in good repair.—Possession given on the 1st November. Apply to

Oct 1-20t* L. W. PECK,
Raleigh, N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND AND SLAVES.

ON MONDAY THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, as executor of the late Mrs. Grizzy Seawell and agent of Miss Elizabeth Hinton, I will sell to the highest bidder the valuable lot of land on Newbern street in said city, containing about 30 acres, on which Mrs. Seawell resided at her death.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 12 or 15 slaves, mostly young and likely, among them a valuable Carpenter.

Terms one and two years credit or cash if preferred.

RICHARD B. SEAWELL,
Oct 1-2awtd Executor and Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE!

WE WILL SELL ON MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 5th, in front of our Sales Room, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of Household and Kitchen furniture, comprising almost every article required in housekeeping, consisting of Feather Beds, Mattrasses, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Crockery, one sett Stone China, 90 or 100 pieces Glass Ware, a Cooking Stove, one splendid Mahogony Bedstead, with Teasters, Bed and Curled Hair Mattrass, made to order, two large and very superior Brussel's Carpets, two Ingrain all Wool Carpets.

450 pairs Wood Shoes topped with leather, the very thing for servants; 2,500 lbs Iron Wire ¼ inch; a large lot Wood Screws; Spoke Shaves; and a variety of other Hardware.

A lot of Horses and Mules, together with many other articles not enumerated.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Sept 30-td Auctioneers.

LAND FOR SALE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A HOME IN MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO SELL HIS FARM. The place is located 3½ miles from the city of Charlotte, and contains 415 acres, about one-half cleared, well improved with good Orchards, and good water. For further information address the subscriber at Charlotte, or come and see for yourself.

Sept 30-1w W. M. MATTHEWS.

Raleigh Progress copy one week, and Fayetteville Observer semi-weekly, and Wilmington Journal weekly two weeks each, and send bill to W. M. Matthews, Charlotte, N. C.

NEW STAGE COACH AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store, on the 15th October, at twelve o'clock, 1 FOUR HORSE STAGE COACH, as good as new, having run only three months.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Sept 29-1w* Auctioneer.

SALE OF FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3D, WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in Lexington, Davidson county, very handsome Parlor and Chamber Furniture, consisting in part of 1 large Walnut Bedstead, Bed, Hair Mattrass, Blankets, Quilts, etc.; 1 large Extension Dining Table and Table Cloths, Arm and Reception Chairs, Curtains, Tables, Glasses, etc., etc.

Terms cash. Sept 28-td*

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THE 13TH DAY of October, in Graham, Alamance county, the personal estate of Henry S. Blackwell, deceased, consisting of

11 Barrels Holt's Whisky and Brandy
30 Bags of Salt
1 Two-Horse Wagon
1 One-Horse Wagon
1 Leather Covered Top Buggy
1 Open Barouche
1 Horse
1 Milk Cow
Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL,
Sept 28-td Administrator.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROlina Railroad Company. Apply to
Sept 8-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESday, 6th October, (Court week,) at the Court House, in Raleigh, at one o'clock p. m.:

One negro boy, about 14 years old, one woman, and child about five years old.

The woman has the reputation of being one of the finest cooks in this city.

Also, the office and office lot, on Fayetteville Street, next to the residence of C. B. Root, Esq.

Terms cash.

Sept 19-t6o DAN'L. G. FOWLE, Trustee.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Sept 23-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO REFUGEES.

BEING UNABLE TO ACCOMMODATE THE MANY who are applying, we propose renting out ten or fifteen rooms, with fireplaces, for the benefit of persons who have been driven from their homes.

BLACKNALL & CO.
Sept 24-16t* Kittrell's Springs

REWARDS.

$200 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM CAMP OF 7TH C. S. CAVALRY, near Kinston, N. C., on the night of the 19th September, a deep Bay Horse, nine or ten years old, about fifteen hands high, with full mane and tail. The only marks recollected are a few white spots on the breast and fore shoulder, made by the breast strap; also that his tongue had been very badly cut and the old scar still remains. I will pay one hundred dollars for the return of said horse to me at Kinston or for such information that I can get him; also one hundred for the apprehension of the thief.

T. D. CLAIBORNE,
Sept 28-10t* Major 7th C. S. Cavalry.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY FROM MY PLACE IN SURRY COUNty, on the 8th of August, a negro boy, name ISAAC, dark copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches high, square built and about 23 years old, and weighs 180 lbs. The boy was raised by John Van, in Sampson county; and will no doubt attempt to make his way to the enemy's lines. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy Isaac to me, in Surry county, or confinement in any jail so I can get him.

My post office is Tom's Creek, Surry county, N. C.
Sept. 19-1m* MARTIN HIATT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES MARTIN, vs. RICHARD B. PARKER,

ADMINISTRATOR OF THOMAS MARTIN AND others. Petition for distribution of the personal estate of Thomas Martin. James Martin and others vs. the heirs of Thomas Martin. Petition for sale and partition of real estate of Thomas Martin.

The bills set forth that in August, 1862, Thomas Martin, of Halifax county, N. C., died intestate and without issue, aged about ninety years, leaving real and personal estate, which devolved on his heirs and distributees who are his collateral kindred; that William Martin, the ancestor of the intestate, died in said county of Halifax about sixty years ago and left twelve children, to wit: William, Jr., Peggy, Bartholomew, Jesse, Mary Ann, Catherine, John, Lucy, Thomas, (the intestate,) Ambrose, Betsy and James, (the plaintiff:) That all of them died before the intestate except said James; that of the others the descendants of the said William, Jr., are Henry Martin, of the county of Warren, and the issue of John his brother, who died domiciled in Louisiana in 1858, that said Peggy married one Thomas Kelly, whose issue and descendants are the plaintiffs, Mary Carter, Martha Kelly, Peggy, wife of John A. Walker, of Halifax county, and the defendant William Kelly, of Tennessee, that Mary Ann, only descendant now living, is the plaintiff Mary Kelly, that Bartholomew, Jesse and John married and removed from the State to Virginia or Tennessee, but whether they had issue is not known; that Catharine, Lucy, Ambrose and Betsy died without issue. The bills seek a distribution of the personal estate and partition and sale of the real estate, and a discovery of the heirs and distributees, and allege that no information has been received of the descendants of said Bartholomew, Jesse and John or their issue within twenty years, and demand that if any of them be alive they discover themselves. Also, that all non-resident defendants make themselves parties, or a decree *pro confesso* will be taken against them and the causes be heard *ex parte* as to them. Sept 21-1m

NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.
COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Setp 18-1aw6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

MRS. A. M. STEVENSON,
DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WILL DO ANY KIND OF WORK IN HER LINE of business with neatness and dispatch, both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, Hats, and Bonnetts.

Mrs. S. is stopping at the Exchange Hotel, in this city, for a few days where she will take pleasure in exhibiting samples of her work to those who may desire anything done in that line. Sept 29-5t*

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED,

10,000 POUNDS BEESWAX AND TALLOW wanted. Highest market price paid. Wax and Tallow Candles always on hand.

MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept. 23-12t* Hillsboro' Street, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.
H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR.
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORT years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK L. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.
Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 25-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

How to send us Money.--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

To Advertisers.—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the PROGRESS should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Rags Advanced.—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

For once the Yankees admit a defeat. The late victory of Bragg was so overwhelming, so crushing, that with all their brazen impudence the Yankees cannot claim a victory. Rosecrans tries to throw the blame on McCook but it will not do; it was the bul dog courage of our men. They admit 1,700 killed and 8000 wounded, which together with the 7,000 prisoners taken, will fort up an entire loss of 16,700. This makes their loss more than one third of the number that we carried into battle. In addition to this they admit a loss of 50 pieces of artillery. With such admissions of the enemy we are justified in claiming a glorious victory.

True, some persons are disposed to think that nothing was gained because Gen. Bragg had not a sufficient force to follow up the victory and run the enemy into Nashville or out of Tennessee. This is a great mistake. The results are incalculable. We have defeated and hurled back a powerful army that was marching right into the heart of Georgia, and now occupy a position that may enable us to destroy the whole, or compel it to fall back and leave us again in undisputed possession of East Tennessee. We have taught the enemy too that their boasts that the "rebellion" was "nearly crushed" was premature.—With an inferior force we have whipped one of their best and most numerous armies; gold in New York has gone up, stocks have gone down, and a gloom rests upon the Northern people. These are some of the fruits of the late victory, and yet they are not all.—The spirits of our people have revived, confidence is restored, our troops are buoyant and confident, and everything wears a brighter and more promising aspect. The insolent North has been taught that we still have armies in the field that can meet and conquer them, and it may help them to come to the sensible conclusion that we cannot be subjugated, and that they had better let us alone.

The people of the North want peace and would have peace if they could free themselves from the miserable tyranny that has gagged them and act and speak for themselves. They are tired of war, tired of Lincoln and tired of a tyranny of bayonets, and the crushing defeat they met with in Northern Georgia will only tend to increase their disgust for the war and contempt for the tyrants that are ruining them.—Finding they cannot conquer a peace by subjugating us they had better let us go—consent to a separation and peace upon the basis of our independence, for it will have to come to that.

And may we not hope that the moral effect of our great victory will help us in Europe? If France wants to recognize us and was about ready to do so when we met with the reverse at Gettysburg, the Emperor could not desire a better opportunity than the victory of Bragg's presents. That the Emperor and the French people are kindly disposed towards us we have no kind of doubt, but whether they may deem it good policy to embroil themselves in a difficulty with the Federal government to save us is another matter. Were England disposed to do her duty towards us we should have been recognized, the war would have been over, and we should have been free and independent long ago. If we can crowd victory upon victory we may hope for something in the way of help from Europe, but while our flag trails in the dust from defeat and disaster it is folly to expect succour from any source. To cause the North to relent and let us go, or to secure help from abroad we must be successful, and to be successful we must put men in the field, concentrate our forces and whip the Yankees,

Certain it is our condition is much more hopeful than it was a month ago, and if we can run Rosecrans out of Tennessee and Meade out of Virginia we may possibly end the war by the establishment of our independence by Spring or Summer. We had better not expect anything from abroad. If it comes well, and if not no one will be disappointed. Our surest road to peace, and probably our only hope of ending the war, is to deal the enemy such blows as to make them tired of the war. Whenever they are willing to quit, and let us go, they will find us ready.

THE BONNET FOR THIS SEASON.—The prevailing bonnet in Paris this fall, and of course in Yankee land, too, is the "Marie Stuart." The rides of this favorite bonnet sit closely to the face and the front is heart-shaped, drooping slightly at the extreme edge towards the forehead. The crowns are usually made round and firm, though a few are soft and sloping. Velvet bonnets of gray and purple, and straw ones, *cafe au lait* and silver in color, predominate.

The North Carolina Standard.

The damage done to the office having been sufficiently repaired the *Standard* made its appearance again yesterday. Mr. Holden's card "To the Public" details the facts of the case and the causes that gave rise to the outrages on individual property and the dignity of the State, and it should be carefully read and studied by the people of the State and Confederacy. If Mr. Holden should be guilty of treason we have laws and officers to execute them; and it is to be hoped that the State authorities will not submit to another outrage like the one which necessitated the suspension of the *Standard*. No respectable person or persons, here, look on Mr. Holden as a traitor to the cause of the South. On the contrary, he has many devoted followers, and is probably to-day, the strongest man, with the masses, in the State; and the political principles that he enunciates are advocated by a vast majority of the people of the State. He has been wrongfully and unjustly persecuted by bankrupt politicians and unprincipled demagouges, and we hope the authorities and people of the State will see to it that the outrage is not repeated. If a free press and the freedom of speech be denied us, all our trials and sufferings can only result in our enslavement. We appeal to the Confederate authorities to set their faces against a repetition of the outrage on Mr. Holden.

Messrs. T. H. Briggs and W. R. Richardson have been appointed a Committee on the part of the Commissioners of the city of Raleigh to act in concert with the Committee appointed by a meeting of citizens at the Court House for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions for furnishing the poor of the city with wood. Subscriptions can be made at the office of W. R. Richardson & Co.

We invite attention to the notice for a meeting of the Stockholders of the Gass Company, in another column.—We hope the Company may be able to keep up a stock of material so that light may be furnished to the consumers, for the idea of candles is out of the question at present prices. The gas is preferable, whatever may be the price, and we want them to keep up the stock.

From the Richmond Whig.]

THE NEW FRENCH PAMPHLET—"FRANCE, MEXICO, AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES."

As a matter of great interest we publish a translation of the material part of the pamphlet of Michel Chevalier, lately brought out in Paris, under the above title, and which has caused some stir both in Europe, and this country, as well as quite a sensation in the United States, from the fact that on its first appearance it was currently reported to have been "inspired" by the Emperor Napoleon, and to be indicative of his policy on this continent. The fact of "inspiration" has been semi-officially denied in Paris, and ostentatiously denied from Washington; but those who fully comprehend all the mysteries of Imperial "inspiration" are still of the opinion that the *brochure* has some degree of it, and that it was thrown without the Emperor's sanction, to subserve a purpose. M. Chevalier, it will be remembered it was, who threw out the hint concerning the "supremacy of the Latin race in Mexico," which the Emperor made the chief pretext for the Mexican expedition.—There is no doubt that the present pamphlet is, at all events, an Imperial "feeler."

The pamphlet begins with an allusion to and explanation of the general unpopularity in France of distant military expeditions and runs a contrast between the policy of Great Britain and France in this respect, and the important advantage the former has obtained in the acquisition of valuable dependencies, and the establishment of prosperous colonies.

The principle object had in view in the expedition to Mexico is brought forward in the language of the Emperor's instructions to Gen. Forey:

"In the actual condition of the civilization of the world, the prosperity of America is not a matter of indifference to Europe; for it is she that feeds our factories and gives life to our trade. We are interested in seeing the Republic of the United States prosperous and powerful; but we have none in her obtaining possession of all the Gulf of Mexico, controlling thereby the Antilles, as well as South America, and becoming the sole distributer of the products of the New World."

This paragraph, quoted from the instructions given to Gen. Forey, replies triumphantly (says M. Chevalier) to those who, even at this day, ask why we have been expending men and money in founding a regular Government in Mexico.

France must oppose the absorption of Southern America by Northern America. She must equally oppose the diminution of the Latin races on the other side of the ocean; in fine, she desires to guarantee the integrity and security of her West India colonies.—The interest which guides the sympathies of France toward the side of the seceding States has conducted her flag to the walls of Mexico. The recognition of the Southern States will be the consequence of our intervention; or rather our intervention has prepared, facilitated and rendered possible the diplomatic act which will consecrate final separation—secession in the United States.

The thirty thousand Frenchmen who now occupy Mexico, or who are pursuing Juarez to San Luis de Potosi, are the vanguard of an immense commercial army, and their bayonets are opening to our vessels ports too long closed against them.

Let no one, then, repent these lying refrains upon the inanity of our plans in Mexico. What Napoleon III. intends he does seriously intend; he has long willed it, and he wills it until it shall have been accomplished. He wishes to regenerate our trans-atlantic commerce, and give it or create for it fruitful outlets; he desires that our home industry shall at all times be enabled to procure the materials indispensible to it. This he means, and he will pursue his wish until it shall have attained its object. Now that the solution is so near to us, there would be no merit in predicting it, unless we accompany this easy prophesy with a complete statement of the advantages which France would obtain from its accomplishment.

The pamphlet then reviews the great physical resources and advantages of Mexico—her affluent soil, her luxurious climate, her unequalled mineral wealth, her splendid dye staffs, and draws a captivating figure of what might be made of all these in the hands of French enterprise, skill and taste.

The political, social and industrial evils under which the country has so long labored are next adverted to, and the source of these evils and the remedy for them pointed out. The protection given to labor and property and the stability afforded to the Government by the French flag, M. Chevalier justly concludes will fill that favored land with a new population, and regenerate her with a more vigorous existence than she has ever known. The French army, he says, is to Mexico an army of creators, not of destroyers. France will give to Mexico what she most lacks—cohesion, order, industry, skilled labor, enterprise, public works and social culture. But these things, he concludes, she "will not be able to do in perfect security and with profit, until after the recognition of the Confederate States."

To the question of recognition he then addresses himself:

Had not this war broken out between the Northern and Southern States of Acricma, Europe would not yet have been struck by the dangers with which the power of the United States menaces her. Tributary to the New World, Europe had taken no precautions to prevent the outburst of a crisis which she has never foreseen and which has weighed upon her now for nearly two years past. It is at our own expense that we have learned how precarious is the fate of any branch of industry that has to look for its primary material in one market only, to all the exigencies and all the vicissitudes of which it is subjected. In this respect, the secession of the Confederate States becomes an event particularly favorable to France; for England has no longer any interest in the cessation of hostilities, and consequently in the establishment of an intermediary Power holding the balance between the Federals and the Spanish American continent.—She fears for Canada, in which the North might seek, after the war, a compensation for her losses. Her maritime commerce profits by the existing disturbance of American commerce; she sees, with satisfaction, the North and South enfeebling each other; she furnishes arms to both parties and while the South sends forward no more cotton, she devolopes its culture in the Indies. England, therefore, will never take the initiatory step in recognizing the Confederate States, and the reception which she has twice made to our propositions of pacific intervention removes all allusion on that subject.

France, on the contrary, cannot count upon drawing her needful cotton from any other quarter than the South. Every attempt that has been made to plant it has remained without result, and, unfortunately, it is probable that all that may be made will share the same fate. In the first place, the cotton culture, like that of the vine, depends absolutely upon the character of the soil. A plant from Bordeaux, or from a vineyard on the Rhine, transplanted even to analogous latitudes and temperatures will furnish neither Chateau-Margaux nor Johannisberg. According to the ground the flavor changes; it is exactly the same with cotton; its quality degenerates in a less propitious soil. Then, again, the point is not merely to produce good, bad or indifferent cotton, it must be produced at available prices. Now, in the double respect of quality and cheapness, the cotton of the South surpasses all others. The Federals know this so well that the war they are keeping up is for them, above all, a war of interest. The South, a producing and agricultural country, was canvassed commercially by the North, which desires, at all hazards, to retain its best customer; the emancipation of the slaves is but a pretext adroitly put forward to surprise the sympathies of the liberals of Europe. The men of the North, if victorious, would not cut into the quick of the slavery question; having become the arbiters of the fate of the blacks, they would hesitate to compromise the cotton culture, in view of which they sustain with such ferocious vehemence an unjust war; they would, then, without great difficulty, admit that the vital economic conditions of an immense country cannot be changed by a battle or a stroke of the pen. The abolition of slavery, as the North understands it, to-day, in making the negroes food for powder, or in transporting them to a distance, or allowing them to die of hunger, is judged in Europe as it deserves to be. Our philanthropic ideas and our manners are repugnant to those ferocious exaggerations of the love of liberty. Enlightened men who are sincere, do not allow themselves any longer to be caught in these coarse toils, and Mr. Lincoln's cry of abolition no longer has an echo. To those who doubt this, it will suffice to recall the summary judicial proceedings of the Northerners, the Indian hunts still popular among them, and the very recent proclamation of the Governor of Minnesota offering a reward of twenty-five dollars for every Indian scalp. Now for a people who pretend to be fighting for the abolition of slavery, these are very unsatisfactory precedents; and should they ever triumph, the poor blacks would run the risk of being emancipated only by their own agonise.

But the European Power which shall be the first to recognize the Confederate States, will have the right to obtain on behalf of the blacks far more than would the Federal States, maintaing the Union by triumphs on the battle field. This Power first to act being France, it is certain that the cause of civilization, of humanity and of progress will not be forgotten.—That which will have been found difficult, nay, impossible, during the combat will become an easy thing in the succeeding calm. The emancipation of the blacks, the complete abolition of Slavery, can be effected only by the work of peace and time; and from our alliance with the South will spring that great social renovation which England has vainly pursued with the right of search.

Moreover, slavery could not in any case be a serious argument against the recognition of the South. France and England maintain cordial relations with Spain and Brazil; they protect Egypt and Turkey, and yet these countries uphold slavery, and seem by no means disposed to abolish it. France will use her influence to bring about the gradual emancipation of the slaves, without, however, making that a pretext for non-recognition.

The Northern States, in their egotism, have certainly foreseen these results; and the celebrated Monroe doctrine is, in fine, nothing but a policy of insurance against civilization.

Where are now those fine days when the swaggering and suspicious patriotism of the Americans vaunted the advantages of a Confederacy without public debt, where political liberty never interferred with individual liberty, where the free citizen of a free State walked abroad freely on a free sod? What has the North done with these special boons and glories which once continually glittered before the dazzled eyes of the European nations, slow to believe in such matchless good fortune? What it has done with them was to sacrifice them to the Union. "Let liberty perish!" it said, "rather than lose our provinces which yield us a support! Let us embarrass the future of our finances, but let us not give up the provinces that filled our coffers! What matters it that they want to seperate from us; we, the men of the North, will not have it so!" So the debt of the Union reconstructed would almost equal the debt of England; the free soil has been stained by daily and audacious aggressions upon individual liberty, and the title of American citizen no longer protects him who wears it, nor imposes upon him sacred duties. The model Republic exists no longer but in memory, and with those who love it still there survives only the image of beauties and splendors now gone forever.

The pride of the men of the North will never humiliate itself so far as to acknowledge the superiority of the men of the South, and yet the latter has furnished to the Union its ablest statesmen, and the greater number of its Presidents. The pride of the men of the North will not grow any weaker excepting through necessity, because it has not advanced with the age. As they did twenty years ago, the Americans of the North keep aloof from the community of nations; they comprehend nothing but mercantilism in its narrowest sense of purchase and sale, and lest the South should, by its intelligence, its propagation of ideas, and the talent of its statesmen, destroy the rampart erected against *Europeanism*, they desire even to annihilate the Confederate States. It was they who encouraged Juarez, and who still push him into the path of resistance; but yesterday, at Frankfort, their Consul, upon a solemn occasion, hoisted the flag of the fallen President, and although the changes which have taken place in Mexico have not been diplomatically announced and recognised, this equivocal act of hardihood proves that the sympathies of the North would, after the establishment of peace, throw men and money into the region where France is seeking to build up a new empire.

The war in America, by which we have suffered more than England, can be useful to France only in case of the final separation of the North and South; because—

1st. The Confederate States will be our allies, and will guarantee us against the attacks of the Northern States;

2d. Mexico, fertilized by our efforts, and sheltered from the Northern States, will keep her promises;

3d. Our manufacturers will have the assurance of an [illegible] which is absolutely necessary to them.

Should the American war terminate otherwise, all the adventurers discharged from service by the return of peace would only have to cross over into Mexico, and the results that we have gone so far to purchase would be reaped by the men of the North.

The American question is not one of those the solution of which can be postponed to a more or less distant period.

It is, at this day, admitted that Europe can live in peace, under the perpetual shock of the questions of the East, of Rome, of the Duchies, because there are no absolutely decisive solutions to those great international problems. And then the interests set in motion by these questions are either religious or political; they are not commercial; they may be discussed. Well, in politics, whatever may be discussed, does not require to be cut into the quick. Time works wonders in allaying religious and political emotions.

The American question, we repeat, has presented itself peremptorily; its solution will be complete.

Now, there is no peace possible in the reconstruction of the Union.

The two elements have fallen away from each other, and cannot reunite.

The North is powerless as regarded in reference to ideas, to arms, and to production, and will not absorb the South.

Therefore, there is no peace, no absorption, no conquest possible.

There is nothing but secession at the termination of war.

So long as the Americans of the North could make Europe believe that they were fighting insurgents, the duty of Europe was to let them alone, notwithstanding the sufferings imposed upon themselves by the struggle; but the South has made out its policy, its programme and its rights; they want to separate; they refuse to enrich the North; they do not mean any longer to be always giving and never be receiving, and they have resolved to live by themselves.—The exaggeration of commercial interests by the Americans of the North is yielding its fruits, and the Southern States claim to reconstitute their national rights upon the basis of their own interests. Since the peculiar interests of France conforms to that of the Americans of the South, since the cause of the latter is not only equitable but logical, France does not hesitate to declare her sympathies, and her first act of sympathy is very naturally the recognition of the Confederate States.

Recognised by France, their force is at once increased fivefold, and all that they gain their adversary loses at the same time; for other States are but awaiting the signal of France in order to follow her example. Among the secondary commercial nations, many, in order to bring about the decentralization of the Union, desire the establishment of a Confederate Republic; held back, hitherto, by the phantom of slavery, those nations will follow France because it is known the wide world over that we yield our aid but to a work of social renovation. These nations will very naturally be joined by Spain, who owns Havana. Austria, still more directly connected with the affairs of the New world, should she accept the throne of Mexico for Maximilian, must also recognize the Confederate States—and England then will do what we have done—she will recognize the South. The Northern States will no longer persist in a struggle that will have become useless from that time forth. The military marine of France is an argument which would support these diplomatic acts in case of need.

From Eastern Carolina.

CAMP OF 17TH REGT. N. C. TROOPS,
Near Fort Branch, N. C., Sept. 28th, 1863.

A number of incidents worthy of note have recently occurred in this district, and in justice to the brave soldiers who have participated in them, it is meet and proper that the public should know of their acts; therefore, Mr. Editor, I have thought proper to address you this communication.

A few days since Lieut. Hicks, of Co. H. of this Regiment, with a detachment of ten men, attacked an outpost of the enemy within one mile of Plymouth, and after a brisk skirmish killed the Lieutenant in command, and seven men, and captured the only remaining one—not one being left to tell the bloody tale. The firing being heard by the enemy's reserve, which was a few hundred yards to the rear of the outpost, the alarm was communicated to the town.—The enemy with great promptness sent out a heavy body of cavalry with infantry and artillery to intercept our boys; the movements of their cavalry were so rapid that our "little band of heroes" were cut off from their line of retreat, but, nothing daunted, they took the woods, and finally effected a safe retreat without a single one of the party receiving the slightest injury, and bringing with them their prisoner, two fine cavalry horses, with accoutrements, and a number of sabres and pistols as trophies of their gallant bearing.

A few days previous Sergeant Rogers of the same company, with five men, surprised the enemy's pickets, killed two and captured five with their horses, etc.

A number of like incidents have occurred, which would require too much space and time at present to mention.

The enemy have a brigade of infantry at Plymouth, also a battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry—Genl. Wessels in command. At Washington his force is about one thousand.

Our regiment is picketing the country between Roanoke and Tar Rivers—thus having to confront the forces at Washington and Plymouth; but, notwithstanding our inferiority of numbers, we have succeeded in holding him effectually in check, and continue daily to annoy him with our scouting parties.

L.

THE ADVANCE.—We need hardly say that the report of the loss of this steamer, which obtained some currency here last week, was wholly without foundation. We suppose it got its start somehow in connection with the loss of the *Elizibeth*, which went ashore, but did not fall into the hands of the enemy.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the board of Commissioners for the town of Louisburg, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, an allwise Providence, in his inscrutable decree, has removed by the hand of death, Robert J. Shaw, our late respected Mayor and beloved fellow-citizen; Therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow implicitly to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we cannot but deeply lament the removal of one who but a short time since was in our midst with bright prospects for along life of usefulness, who by his generous disposition and kind manners elicited the encomiums of old age and youth. In our meetings his memory will be cherished, and we will often with pride refer to our once respected head in the Municipal department, imitating his ready acquiesence in whatever pertained to the public good.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the relations of the deceased, and bid them recognize in this dispensation, a kind Father's hand, who has but removed him to a brighter world.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, that they be placed upon our Records, and a copy be sent to the Raleigh *Progress* and Petersburg *Express* with request for publication.

W. M. CRENSHAW, M. P.
W. H. FURMAN, T. CL'K.
Louisburg, N. C., Sept. 19th, 1863.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

ON YESTERDAY, THE 30TH, IN THE EASTERN part of the city of Raleigh, a POCKET BOOK containing a small sum of money, a soldier's furlough, passport and other papers. Judging from the papers in the book it belongs to a soldier named R. Amos, Manly's Battery. The owner can have the book by calling at Progress Office, describing property and paying for this

ELECTION NOTICES.

To the Voters of the Third Congressional District.—Fellow Citizens: I have received solicitations from every portion of the District to become a candidate for Congress, and to address the people.

Although this is not the sphere of service I would select, yet I am not disposed to shrink from any duty when it is supposed I may be useful.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that I am in favor of a vigorous prosecution of our war of defense until peace shall come by the recognition of our National Independence.

When our enemies cease to tread our soil and "let us alone," all honorable men will rejoice in peace. Until then interest and duty alike demand that we should support both the Confederate and State authorities in all measures for the achievement of this end.

I purpose to address the people of the District at as many points as I can reach before the election, when my views will be fully given.

In the army they are well known and I flatter myself that I need only to commend my course to my brethren in the field to insure from them a cordial support.

I am, very respectfully,
D. K. McRAE.

P. S.—I will address the people of Duplin, on Thursday of Superior Court; of Wayne, on Tuesday, of their Superior Court; of Johnston, on Saturday, 10th of October.
Sept 29-td D. K. McRAE.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. In well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is in Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till elected, and send bills to this office.

We are authorized and requested to announce Dr. J. T. LEACH, of Johnston county, a candidate for Congress in the 3d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne and Johnston. Election on the 4th day of November. The soldiers vote on Thursday, the 29th of October. Oct 2-td

We are authorized and requested to announce Hon. W. N. H. SMITH, of Hertford, a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 1st Congressional District. Election, Wednesday, 4th day of November. Sept. 28-td

We are authorized to say that Col. BRYAN GRIMES, of Pitt County, and of 4th N. C. Troops, consented, at the solicitation of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 2nd Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir.
Sept 29-td*

Dr. EDWARD WARREN, of Chowan County, will be supported for Congress in the first Congressional District by MANY VOTERS.
Sept 29-td

We are authorised and requested to announce Hon. ROBT. R. BRIDGERS, of Edgecombe, as a candidate for re election to Congress in the 2d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November.
Sept 28-td

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. D. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election, Wednesday 4th of November. Sept 8-td

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-td

We are authorized to say that THOMAS J. FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-td

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NINETY DOLLARS REWARD.

CAMP 28TH N. C. REGIMENT,
September 4th, 1863.

DESERTED FROM COMPANY D, 28TH N. C. Regiment, three privates, viz: Wilson M. Furr, Josiah Smith, and L. L. Hunnicutt. Wilson M. Furr deserted on or about the 13th of June, 1863, from Lynchburg Hospital, Va. He is five feet ten inches high, dark complexion dark and rather slim.

Josiah Smith and L. L. Hunicutt deserted about the 4th of July, 1863, on their way to their regiment while traveling on the cars between Charlottsville and Staunton, Va.

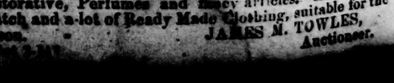
The above reward will be given upon their apprehension and delivery to any Provost Marshall of the Confederate States, or their delivery to their respective commands in Virginia, near Orange Court house, or thirty dollars for either. They are supposed to be at their homes in Stanly county, N. C., or thereabout.

M. J. EUDY, 2d Lieut.
Oct 2-3t Com'dg Co. D, 28th N. C. Reg.

The Observer, Western Democrat, and Raleigh papers will please copy.

NOTICE TO STAGE PROPRIETORS

PIEDMONT R. R. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Danville, Sept. 28, 1863.



THE PASSENGER TRAINS ON THE PIEDMONT Railroad will commence running to Riedsville in a few weeks, and the Company desire to have a line of Stages established between the terminus of the Road and Greensboro.

A through ticket will be made on favorable terms with any line of Stages that will insure the necessary facilities for travel.

Propositions are invited at once.

CHAS. G. TALCOTT,
Oct 2-6t Sup't Piedmont R. R.

GAS.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Raleigh Gas Light Company will be held in the Court House on Thursday 15th instant at 4½ o'clock, P. M. It is earnestly desired that every stockholder should be present, as a failure to get a quorum, as has been the case on previous occasions, will subject the citizens of Raleigh to a stoppage of gas—the lease of the works being about to expire.

By order of the President:

W. E. ANDERSON,
Oct 2-td Sec't'y and Treasurer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL PERONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED NOT TO sell liquor to any servant living at the Yarborough House without an order from S. W. Scott or C. L. McNider. The law will be enforced against all who violate this notice. Certain parties had better beware how they sell liquor to negroes. They are known and will be exposed.

W. R. POOLE, Adm'r
Oct 2-3t Yarborough House Estate.

WANTED.

A SMALL HOUSE WITH FROM THREE TO FOUR rooms, anywhere within 15 minutes walk of the capitol. Good reference. Apply to

Oct 2-3t* W. METCALF, Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION SALE OF BLOCKADE GOODS.

WILL BE SOLD THIS EVENING AT 7 O'CLOCK at Towles' Auction Room, a variety of Blockade Goods, consisting in part of Linen Handkerchiefs, fine Letter and Note Paper, Inks, Black Lead Pencils, Hair Restorative, Perfumes and fancy articles. Also 1 Good Watch and a lot of Ready Made Clothing, suitable for the season.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Auctioneer.